

enforcement access to Federal dollars and will help free up local resources for rural healthcare, education, broadband, and other key services that are, tragically, needed in these areas.

This is a critical bill to help address issues that are symptomatic of a larger problem. Unless we invest time and resources to address the root cause of migration from Central America, we will continue to witness these tragic deaths in our border region.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Brooks County Sheriff Benny Martinez, Jim Hogg County Sheriff Erasmo Alarcon, Jr., and Duval County Sheriff Romeo Ramirez, to name a few. These men have been on the front lines of this issue and continue their work to identify who has died.

I also acknowledge the Southern Border Communities Coalition, the Church World Services, and the Texas Civil Rights Project for their work to raise awareness about this issue and help build support for this bill. Without the support of this large cross section of stakeholders, we would not be here passing this legislation today.

For the families that have lost their loved ones, this bill is an opportunity to bring closure. I know many of you may not find the answers you seek, but there is a much better chance because of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the bipartisan support for this bill, I request that all my colleagues vote in support of this important effort.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, while I support this bill, I think Congress must do more to secure our borders.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the assistance provided by this bill will help bring peace of mind to the families of missing persons by taking meaningful steps to improve the identification of remains.

I applaud the bipartisan and bicameral support for this bill. I thank Representatives GONZALEZ and HURD for their efforts in the House, as well as Senators CORNYN and HARRIS for championing the bill in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary, Committee and a member representing a state on the nation's southern border, I rise in strong support of S. 2174, the "Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019," sponsored by the senior senator from Texas, Sen. CORNYN, and Sen. KAMALA HARRIS, the next Vice-President of the United States and the first woman and person of color to win election to that high office.

I support the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act because it is bipartisan legislation that will help prevent migrant deaths on the Southwest border and will help border counties and nonprofit organizations locate and identify missing migrants.

Mr. Speaker, migrants seeking a better and safer life in the United States who attempt to cross the U.S.-Mexico border between ports of entry are often faced with difficult terrain and extremely dangerous conditions.

The temperature in barren border sections of Arizona's Sonoran Desert, for example, can reach over 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and drop to below freezing in the winter.

Since 1998, the U.S. Border Patrol has reported 7,505 migrant deaths on the border, most due to dehydration, drowning, and exposure to extreme heat or cold.

For more than two decades, over one migrant a day has died while attempting to enter without authorization, a misdemeanor offense under Federal law.

The actual number dead is likely much higher than that, as the statistics only report those who have been positively identified by border patrol agents.

The bodies of migrants tragically lost during attempted border crossings become increasingly difficult to identify after exposure to the desert for prolonged periods.

The continuing loss of life on the border is unacceptable and allowing many of the dead to remain unidentified is inhumane, families of border crossers unsure of their loved ones' fate and depriving them of the opportunity unable to say goodbye.

The legislation before us would create grants for humanitarian and state actors to report and identify missing persons and unidentified remains, including migrant border crossers.

The bill also provides resources for rescue beacons, which have been used effectively to rescue migrants who are in danger.

Mr. Speaker, the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act would authorize the Attorney General to provide grants to various entities to report, process, and identify missing persons and unidentified remains.

Entities eligible for the grants would include state and local governments, humanitarian aid groups, nonprofit organizations, forensics and toxicology laboratories, and medical examiners' offices.

This funding will improve reporting of missing persons to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), databases used to identify border crossers who have lost their lives.

Additionally, the legislation authorizes the purchase and implementation of up to 170 self-powered "rescue beacons" in isolated border regions to prevent further migrant deaths.

Rescue beacons are tools used by U.S. Border Patrol in desolate border areas to rescue migrants in distress.

They are 30 to 40 feet tall, solar-powered, and satellite-connected.

They are equipped with a 9–1–1 cellular relay, a strobe light, and a multilingual instructional placard to help migrants alert border patrol personnel to a distress call.

Not long ago, on Christmas Eve, 2017, a distress call from a rescue beacon allowed border patrol agents to rescue a migrant family near Lukeville, Arizona, representing three of hundreds of lives that have been saved by the beacons since they were first implemented in the late 1990s.

As of November 12, 2019, there were 34 rescue beacons situated in desolate border

areas; this bill would increase the total number of beacons by 600 percent.

The bill clarifies privacy protections concerning the use of biometric data in the reporting and identification of missing persons and unidentified remains and provides that any piece of biometric evidence handled by an entity receiving grant funding be used for the sole purpose of identifying missing persons and unidentified remains.

Finally, S. 2174 requires the Attorney General, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) each to submit annual reports on use of grant funding and on programs implemented to save migrant lives and identify the dead.

Mr. Speaker, the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act would make an immediate impact, both by saving lives on the border and by allowing the families of those who have lost loved ones to gain closure.

I strongly support this bipartisan, common-sense reform that would enable the United States to lessen the loss of life on our southern border and treat those dying or crossing between ports of entry with dignity and humanity.

I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass S. 2174, the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2174, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Act, the Attorney General is authorized to use funds appropriated for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) for the purpose of carrying out this Act".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Mariel Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

ONE SMALL STEP TO PROTECT HUMAN HERITAGE IN SPACE ACT

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1694) to require any Federal agency that issues licenses to conduct lunar activities to include in the requirements for such licenses an agreement relating to the preservation and protection of the Apollo 11 landing site, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1694

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 16, 1969, the Apollo 11 spacecraft launched from the John F. Kennedy Space Center carrying Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin, Jr., and Michael Collins.

(2) July 20, 2019, marked the 50th anniversary of the date on which the Apollo 11 spacecraft landed on the Moon and Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to set foot on a celestial body off the Earth.

(3) The landing of the Apollo 11 spacecraft and humanity’s first off-world footprints are achievements unparalleled in history, a direct product of the work and perseverance of the more than 400,000 individuals who contributed to the development of the Apollo missions on the shoulders of centuries of science and engineering pioneers from all corners of the world.

(4) Among the thousands of individuals who have contributed to the achievements of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (in this section referred to as “NASA”) are African-American women such as Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughn, Mary Jackson, and Dr. Christine Darden, who made critical contributions to NASA space programs. Katherine Johnson worked at NASA for 35 years and calculated the trajectory of the Apollo 11 landing and the trajectories for the spaceflights of astronauts Alan Shepard and John Glenn. Katherine Johnson, together with many other individuals the work of whom often went unacknowledged, helped broaden the scope of space travel and charted new frontiers for humanity’s exploration of space.

(5) The landing of the Apollo 11 spacecraft was made on behalf of all humankind, and Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were accompanied by messages of peace from the leaders of more than 70 countries.

(6) The lunar landing sites of the Apollo 11 spacecraft, the robotic spacecraft that preceded the Apollo 11 mission, and the crewed and robotic spacecraft that followed, are of outstanding universal value to humanity.

(7) Such landing sites—

(A) are the first archaeological sites with human activity that are not on Earth;

(B) provide evidence of the first achievements of humankind in the realm of space travel and exploration; and

(C) contain artifacts and other evidence of human exploration activities that remain a potential source of cultural, historical, archaeological, anthropological, scientific, and engineering knowledge.

(8) On July 20, 2011, NASA published the voluntary guidance entitled “NASA’s Recommendations to Space-Faring Entities: How to Protect and Preserve the Historic and Scientific Value of U.S. Government Lunar Artifacts”.

(9) In March 2018, the Office of Science and Technology Policy published a report entitled “Protecting & Preserving Apollo Program Lunar Landing Sites & Artifacts”.

(10) Article one of the “Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,” commonly known as the “Outer Space Treaty,” states “[o]uter space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.”

(11) Article eight of the Outer Space Treaty states, “[a] State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth.”

(12) Article nine of the Outer Space Treaty states, “[i]n the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty,” and continues, “[i]f a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.”

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) as commercial enterprises and more countries acquire the ability to land on the Moon, it is necessary to encourage the development of best practices to respect the principle of due regard and to limit harmful interference to the Apollo landing site artifacts in acknowledgment of the human effort and innovation they represent, as well as their archaeological, anthropological, historical, scientific, and engineering significance and value; and

(2) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should continue to develop best practices to respect the principle of due regard and limit harmful interference with historic Apollo lunar landing site artifacts.

SEC. 3. BEST PRACTICES RELATED TO APOLLO HISTORIC LUNAR LANDING SITE ARTIFACTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall—

(1) add the recommendations in subsection (b) as a condition or requirement to contracts, grants, agreements, partnerships or other arrangements pertaining to lunar activities carried out by, for, or in partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(2) inform other relevant Federal agencies of the recommendations described in subsection (b); and

(3) encourage the use of best practices, consistent with the recommendations in subsection (b), by other relevant Federal agencies.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS DESCRIBED.**—The recommendations described in this subsection are—

(1) “NASA’s Recommendations to Space-Faring Entities: How to Protect and Preserve the Historic and Scientific Value of

U.S. Government Lunar Artifacts” issued by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on July 20, 2011, and updated on October 28, 2011; and

(2) any successor recommendations, guidelines, best practices, or standards relating to the principle of due regard and the limitation of harmful interference with Apollo landing site artifacts issued by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(c) **EXEMPTION.**—The Administrator may waive the conditions or requirements from subsection (a)(1) as it applies to an individual contract, grant, agreement, partnership or other arrangement pertaining to lunar activities carried out by, for, or in partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration so long as—

(1) such waiver is accompanied by a finding from the Administrator that carrying out the obligation of subsection (a)(1) would be unduly prohibitive to an activity or activities of legitimate and significant historical, archaeological, anthropological, scientific, or engineering value; and

(2) the finding in paragraph (1) is provided to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 30 days prior to the waiver taking effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 1694, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1694, the One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act.

First, I thank Senators PETERS and CRUZ for their leadership in the Senate on this important legislation, as well as Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS and Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics Ranking Member BABIN, along with myself, for introducing the companion bill in the House of Representatives, which we are all cosponsors of.

Mr. Speaker, I think we can all recognize the incredible accomplishments of the United States and our leadership in space and particularly when, 51 years ago, our Nation sent Apollo 11 on its journey to the Moon and back, when some 650 million people tuned in to watch this historic first Moon landing and see astronaut Neil Armstrong take humankind’s first step onto the lunar surface.

Now, half a century later, the rugged boot print of Neil Armstrong’s and Buzz Aldrin’s feet and their walk on

the Moon remain at Tranquility Base. The first American flag to be planted on the Moon's surface still marks the site of their landing, as do the scientific hardware and other items that Armstrong and Aldrin left behind.

These objects and others from the Apollo era tell the story of humankind's extraordinary journey to the Moon. They have historical, archaeological, and inspirational value, and it is up to us to work to protect them.

Mr. Speaker, following the 50th anniversary of the Apollo 11 Moon landing, the One Small Step Act both recognizes the achievements of the Apollo program and takes important measures to preserve our Nation's human heritage in space, heritage such as the rover tracks, footprints, scientific experiments, and spacecraft hardware, among others, at these lunar landing sites.

Now, today, as more and more actors enter the space arena, including other nations and commercial entities with plans to carry out lunar activities, and we as a nation are working our way to send humans back to the Moon and then on to Mars as part of our deep space exploration program, it is more important today than ever that we take action to protect the historic artifacts that memorialize our first exploration of the Moon and the advancements achieved by the Apollo program. The One Small Step Act does this by taking timely action based on guidance from NASA.

In 2011, our Nation's space agency released recommendations on how to preserve the first lunar landing sites. Their report states that future visits to the Apollo landing sites "could impose significant disturbance risks to these sites, thus potentially destroying irreplaceable historic, scientific, and educational artifacts and materials."

The act we are considering today requires action to follow this report's recommendations. S. 1694, the One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act, directs the NASA Administrator to include in its contracts, grants, and agreements lunar activities carried out by, for, or in partnership with conditions and requirements of its 2011 recommendations about how to protect and preserve the historic and scientific value of U.S. Government lunar artifacts.

The One Small Step Act further directs the NASA Administrator to inform other relevant Federal agencies of the recommendations in the 2011 NASA report.

The bill we are considering today makes changes to the language originally passed by the Senate last year. It recognizes NASA's central role in working with partners on lunar activities and ensures they follow best practices regarding U.S. lunar landing site artifacts. This approach strikes an important balance in preserving lunar heritage sites, while not imposing regulatory framework.

Further, this act builds on NASA's work through the Artemis Accords to

establish principles and set positive examples of responsible behavior, including "to preserve outer space heritage, which they consider to comprise historically significant human or robotic landing sites, artifacts, spacecraft, or other evidence of activity on celestial bodies in accordance with mutually developed standards and practices."

Mr. Speaker, NASA's Apollo program was an inspiration to so many across this country and around the world. Its lunar landing artifacts are of cultural, historic, archaeological, and scientific significance for all of humanity, beyond just the United States.

The Senate is prepared to pick up this version of their bill as soon as it passes the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act and to ensure that this important legislation is enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, before I conclude, I thank the Committee on Foreign Affairs for helping us to bring this bill to the floor today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, December 14, 2020.

Chairman ELIOT L. ENGEL,

Committee on Foreign Affairs,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ELIOT: I am writing to you concerning S. 1694, the "One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act," which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 19, 2019.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that S. 1694 contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I appreciate that your Committee will waive further consideration of the bill and that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record and will support the appointment of the Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,

Chairwoman, Committee on Science,

Space, and Technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, December 14, 2020.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,

House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: I am writing to you concerning S. 1694, One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act. I recognize that the bill contains provision that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In an effort to work cooperatively and to expedite the consideration of the bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will waive referral of S. 1694. This, however, is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Foreign Affairs over this legislation or its subject matter.

Thank you for agreeing to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional

Record. Additionally, I ask that you support the appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,

Chairman.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1694, the One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act.

As an original cosponsor of the House companion bill, H.R. 3766, I certainly appreciate the importance of respecting the historic significance of the Apollo missions.

Mr. Speaker, I represent Johnson Space Center, or JSC, the home of NASA's Mission Control and the men and women who made the Apollo missions possible. JSC has a long history of developing spacecraft and conducting missions in space.

From the very earliest Mercury missions that put the first Americans in space through *Gemini* and *Apollo* missions, as well as the space shuttle and International Space Station era, Houston has been the anchor of our Nation's human spaceflight program. As NASA develops the next generation of human spaceflight capabilities, Houston and JSC will remain America's tether to deep space.

But while it is important to recognize and respect the accomplishments of the past, we should not simply rest on our laurels. We have a lot more to do.

Mr. Speaker, America does not look longingly in the rearview mirror of history. We stand on the shoulders of giants and carry the torch lit by those before us farther into the unknown. The bill before us correctly balances these two competing interests: respecting the past and enabling the future.

The Outer Space Treaty, drafted at the dawn of the space age, lays out important principles for all spacefaring nations. It calls for establishing the Principle of Due Regard, which respects the activities of actors in space and creates a process for signatories to the treaty to undertake appropriate consultations before any action that would potentially cause harmful interference with another party to the treaty.

More importantly, the treaty establishes, in its opening article, the overarching principle that outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all states without discrimination of any kind on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

This bill directs NASA to continue developing recommendations and best practices that protect this freedom while also respecting the Principle of Due Regard and informing the practice of consultation ahead of potentially harmful interference with the Apollo landing artifacts. The bill also calls on

NASA to include these recommendations in all contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and partnerships.

The bill does not create any additional regulatory authority. Instead, the bill offers a carrot rather than a stick. If the private sector wants to leverage the vast experience and resources that NASA offers, they simply must abide by NASA's own internal policies.

NASA is not a regulatory agency, and this bill does not grant any other agency any new power or mechanism to influence commercial space activities. This will allow our Nation's emerging and vibrant commercial space sector to continue to innovate, while also respecting the rich archaeological, anthropological, historical, scientific, and engineering accomplishments of the Apollo program.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUCAS, Senator PETERS, Senator CRUZ, and Chairwoman JOHNSON for working with me to get this bill across the finish line.

I also thank Chairwoman KENDRA HORN for her leadership over the last 2 years. Her tenure as chairwoman for the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics was marked by significant change and accomplishments for our Nation's space program.

Her steady and fair treatment for all Members' interests should serve as a shining example to this distinguished body. She will be missed, and I wish her the very, very best in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend swift passage of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1615

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by first thanking Ranking Member BABIN, as well as Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS and Senators PETERS and CRUZ, for their work on this.

Particularly, I thank Ranking Member BABIN. It has truly been an honor to be able to work with his on these issues and to do so in a constructive way that advances policy that is good for the United States, for discovery, for innovation, and for our leadership in a way that we can come together.

Space is one of those areas where it is and should be bipartisan, where we can come together for the best interests of our Nation, to continue to advance discovery and to encourage innovation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does just that. It finds the right balance between preserving the heritage of the Apollo era, for a reminder of what we can accomplish when we come together to work, to advance technology, to do what has never been done before, while not placing too much burden on our ability to move forward into the future and advance that discovery.

Our Nation's space program has long served as a source of inspiration and

innovation and helped make sure that we, as a nation, are a leader in technology, innovation, and discovery.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage swift passage of this bill. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yea," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support House passage of S. 1694, the "One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act."

I want to thank Senator PETERS and Senator CRUZ for initiating this legislation in the Senate. I also want to extend my appreciation to House Science Committee Ranking Member LUCAS, and Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee Chairwoman HORN and Ranking Member BABIN for joining me in cosponsoring the House companion bill. We all share the goal of protecting human heritage in space, and it is fitting that we are working together to seek passage of the "One Small Step" legislation.

More than 50 years ago, the world watched in awe as Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the lunar surface and became the first humans to set foot on another planetary body. Prior to their successful landing, NASA implemented a series of tests, including robotic landings and human in-space test programs in preparation for the Apollo human landings. The culmination of those precursor efforts resulted in the safe and successful *Apollo 11* lunar landing, a moment that changed the course of humanity.

Apollo human landing missions explored a total of 6 sites on the Moon, leaving indicators of human presence, including rover tracks, footprints, and scientific experiments and spacecraft hardware, among other lunar landing site artifacts. Those artifacts that remain imprinted in the lunar dust and on the surface of the Moon are cultural, historic, scientific, and archeological artifacts. The bill we are considering today, the "One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act," directs the NASA Administrator to take important actions toward preserving those artifacts.

The United States led the way in lunar exploration with humans and we must also lead the way in setting examples and guiding responsible behaviors in outer space, including behaviors related to our lunar landing site artifacts. Congress and the American taxpayers made possible the United States' historic and momentous Apollo lunar landings by authorizing the program and investing four percent of the nation's federal spending at the time to successfully carry it out. It is incumbent upon the House of Representatives to honor these historic lunar artifacts and to honor America's investment and commitment to making the Apollo program a success. The direction in the One Small Step bill will put into law our commitment toward preserving America's human heritage in space.

Apollo remains an inspiration; it brought the world together during a period of unique challenges and resulted in long-lasting benefits to Americans. As we plan and prepare to send Americans into deep space once again, and as other nations and actors become increasingly capable of lunar activity, honoring and preserving *Apollo's* historic and cultural significance must be prioritized. In doing so, we celebrate American ingenuity and the awe-inspiring, humanity-changing achievements of which we are capable.

In closing, I want to also extend my support of S. 2472, the "Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility Act" to honor an American hero in our space program. I urge my colleagues to support passage of both S. 1694, the "One Small Step Act" and S. 2472, "the Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1694, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to require the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to add recommendations and inform other relevant agencies of information relating to the principle of due regard and the limitation of harmful interference with Apollo landing site artifacts, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEIL A. ARMSTRONG TEST FACILITY ACT

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2472) to redesignate the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Plum Brook Station, Ohio, as the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at the Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2472

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Neil A. Armstrong, through his own definition, was first and foremost as a test pilot.

(2) A native of Wapakoneta, Ohio, Armstrong began his inspiring career in space exploration in Cleveland, Ohio, at what is now the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center.

(3) Becoming the first human to land a spacecraft, and then set foot upon, the moon, represents the greatest dream of any test pilot.

(4) Therefore, it is fitting that the premier aeronautics and space test station in Ohio should be renamed in his honor.

SEC. 3. REDESIGNATION OF NASA JOHN H. GLENN RESEARCH CENTER AT PLUM BROOK STATION, OHIO, AS NASA JOHN H. GLENN RESEARCH CENTER AT THE NEIL A. ARMSTRONG TEST FACILITY.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Plum Brook Station, Ohio, is hereby redesignated as the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at the Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the station referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "NASA John H. Glenn Center at the Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility".